

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Hungary  
SUBJECT Law School of the Eotvos  
University in Budapest

REPORT NO.

25X1

DATE DISTR.

23 July 1953

NO. OF PAGES

3

25X1 DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO.

25X1

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

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1. Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest is the largest university in Hungary. [redacted] the [redacted] number of students [redacted] was at least 5,000 men and women. At the beginning of 1953 there were altogether about 560 students registered in the Law School. In the first year there were about 280 students, including 20 women; in the second year 150; in the third 80; and in the fourth 50.

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2. In 1953, the president of the University was Imre TRENCSENYI-WALDAPFEL, Professor of Hungarian Language and Literature. [redacted]

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3. [redacted] the University was under the Ministry of Education. At that time the Ministry of Higher Education (Felsőoktatási Minisztérium) was created to take care of higher educational institutions, while lower educational institutions remained under the Education Ministry. Tibor ERDEI-GRUZ was named Minister of Higher Education. Before that he was Professor of Chemistry in charge of the Department of Chemistry at the University.
4. The Law School of the University was located in a four-story building on Szerb utca 10, which contained classrooms, an adequate library and administrative offices.
5. The Law School had the following departments (literally, chairs) in addition to the Administration Department (Tanulmányi Osztály):
  - a. Chair for Marxism and Leninism
  - b. Russian Language
  - c. Civil Law Procedure

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- d. Roman Law
- e. International Law
- f. Constitutional Law
- g. State Administration
- h. Statistics
- i. Political Economy
- j. Military Science (Katonai Tanszek)
- k. History of Hungarian Law
- l. Finance Law
- m. Political and Legal Theory
- n. Russian Law
- o. History of Law

6. Instruction was good. Textbooks were available but they were expensive. Discipline was more rigorous than before 1948. Students' attendance and work were carefully checked. Examinations were held after the first semester and stricter examinations were held after the second. During the semesters quizzes were given. Very few students were flunked by the professors because the professors were also held responsible for a student's progress.
- 25X1 7. The official tuition fee was set at a maximum of 800 forints for two semesters. This was scaled according to the financial status of the parents. If the parents had an income of 800 forints per month, the student paid 80 forints per year. Most students were exempted from paying anything, but a student who left the University of his own choice was charged the full tuition fee of 800 forints for each year spent in the University. Many good students received monthly stipends amounting to 500 forints. Good students and reliable Communists were also eligible to receive the Rakosi Prize (Rakosi Díj) amounting to 1,300 forints per month.
8. A law (No. 18/1951) passed in March 1951 contained provisions which forbade students to do outside work for profit. It further provided that if a student left the University of his own will he could get only a laborer's job. Or, if able-bodied, he would be drafted by the army by losing his deferment privileges.
9. All teaching personnel had to belong to the Pedagogists' Union (Pedagogikusok Szakszervezete). The employees of the Administration Department also belonged to it.
10. Professors got a salary of 3,000 forints per month; Assistant Professors got 1,300-2,000 forints per month. Professors also got a scholar's allowance (tudós potlek) of 500 forints per month.

#### The Law School Curriculum

##### 11. First Year

- a. Hungarian Constitutional Law -- four hours per week
- b. State and Law Theory -- four hours per week
- c. Political Economy -- four hours per week
- d. Statistics -- three hours per week
- e. History of Hungarian Law
- f. General Law History
- g. Military Science

##### 12. Second Year

- a. Civil Law -- five hours per week
- b. Criminal Law -- five hours
- c. State Administration Law -- four hours

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- d. Marxism and Leninism -- four hours
- e. Russian language -- two hours
- f. Roman Law -- three hours
- g. Constitutional Law of the Soviet Union and Peoples' Democracies -- three hours
- h. Political Economy -- four hours
- i. Military Science -- three hours
- j. Financial Law -- four hours

13. Third Year

- a. Civil Law -- four hours
- b. Criminal Law -- three hours
- c. International Law -- four hours
- d. Soviet civil law -- four hours
- e. Soviet criminal law -- two hours
- f. Russian language -- two hours
- g. Marxism and Leninism -- four hours
- h. Military Science -- three hours
- i. Political Circle, two hours every two weeks. In this subject reading of daily newspapers was assigned and discussions were held about the political material in them.
- j. Agricultural law -- three hours

14. The Fourth Year

In the fourth year students began specializing for either the law profession or state administration. The fourth year curriculum, [redacted] included:

- a. Civil Law
- b. Criminal Law
- c. Soviet civil law
- d. Soviet criminal law
- e. Criminal procedure law
- f. Philosophical Marxism
- g. Russian language

15. Women students in the Law School in 1953 were also required to take military courses in air defense and first aid.

16. All law students had to join the DISZ organization (Dolgozo Ifjusag Szövetsege -- Association of Working Youth), the Law School branch (Jogikari DISZ Bizottsag -- Law Profession DISZ Committee). This organization had a secretary, a trustee for sports, and a trustee for agitation propaganda. DISZ held meetings at the beginning, middle, and end of the school year. It organized parades of students on national holidays, and maintained wall newspapers for each class.

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